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20 September 1979

# Worldwide Report

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 104



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LATIN AMERICAN REACTION TO U.S. SEA LIMIT DECISION

[Editorial Report PA] Communications media monitored at Panama Bureau have carried the following official and unofficial reaction to U.S. plans to challenge nations claiming more than a 3-mile maritime boundary:

1. ARGENTINA. Madrid EFE at 2204 GMT on 11 Aug reports that the Argentine foreign minister, Maj Gen Carlos Washington Pastor, said his country's position on the 200-mile limit is clear and firm. Argentina, he said, will continue supporting the limit at the next conference on the law of the sea. Buenos Aires Latin at 0220 GMT on 12 August reports a statement by Pastor in which he says that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has denied reports of U.S. intentions not to recognize territorial boundaries extending more than 3 miles beyonds any nation's shores. Pastor indicated that reports of U.S. plans to challenge the borders were "a bit fanciful and exaggerated."

2. CHILE. Buenos Aires LATIN at 0122 GMT on 12 August says Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos declared on 11 August that Chile will respond to the U.S. announcement once it is made official. "Without an official statement from the U.S. authorities it is difficult to repond," he said at a press conference at Jorge Chavez International Airport in Lima on his way home from Ecuador.

3. ECUADOR. According to Madrid EFE at 0136 GMT on 12 August, Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Diezcanseco Pareja expressed "amazement" at the U.S. Government's statement that it would not respect a territorial sea limit in excess of 3 miles. The statement ignores the development of the law of the sea and the legitimate exercise of sovereignty that many countries have announced for areas extending 200 miles from their shores.

4. PERU. Buenos Aires LATIN at 2202 GMT on 11 August reports the negative reaction of prominent Peruvian jurists. Andres Aramburu Menchaca called the U.S. declaration an intolerable challenge to the international community. He said that to reject the 200-mile limit would be to go against precedents set by the U.S. Government itself, since the 200-mile limit originates in a 1939 decree issued by President Roosevelt at the outset of World War II; its intention was to provide for U.S. military security. He added: That act of the U.S. Government received unanimous support from the American states in the 1939 Declaration of Panama. Since then, without exception, all of Latin America has adhered to the 200-mile doctrine in the pursuit of peace and not for military reasons. The views of jurist Raul Ferrero Costa are also reported. In his view, this position will only create problems between the United States and nations with which she now shares good relations; it is a strategic error, he adds.

CSO: 5200

## ECUADOREAN OFFICIALS CRITICIZE U.S. DECISION ON SEA LIMITS

### Rejection by Legislative Branch

Paris AFP in Spanish 1558 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 16 Aug (AFP)--Ecuador's National Chamber of Representatives (legislative branch) today rejected the U.S. Government's decision to recognize only a 3-mile territorial sea limit and described its attitude as "imperious and intimidating." In a resolution, the House of Representatives noted that the U.S. State Department is violating the rights of Ecuador, Chile, Peru and a considerable number of countries which uphold the thesis of jurisdiction and sovereignty over a 200-mile limit.

The house asked the current government to take a firm stand in line with positions adopted by the developing countries on all matters currently under negotiation at the Law of the Seas[LOS] Conference. The talks deal with utilization of resources inside jurisdictional waters and the adoption of measures for protection and conservation of maritime resources. The house suggested to the defense minister that the navy be put on alert "in order to prevent violations of our sovereignty."

The position was endorsed by Defense Minister Gen Rafael Rodriguez Palacios, who protested the unilateral U.S. decision: "We will defend our nation's sovereignty at all times and with every means at our disposal," he asserted. The minister added that the navy has clear instructions on exerting control over [Ecuador's] territorial sea and detaining any ships fishing without a permit within the 200-mile territorial zone.

The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry, which recently lodged a protest and instructed the Ecuadorean representative at the LOS Conference in New York to express astonishment over the U.S. position, affirmed that "Ecuador's territorial sea not only involves the nation's sovereignty but constitutes a natural and invaluable resource."

### Pareja on 200-Mile Limit

Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco has reiterated that Ecuador will pursue its firm defense of the 200-mile territorial sea. He said that this thesis cannot be ignored by new big-power attitudes on the part of those who want to continue imposing their will and interests on the international community. He thus referred to the unfortunate statement made by a U.S. State Department spokesman that the United States will not recognize territorial seas extending beyond 3 miles.

Alfredo Pareja spoke during a news conference held after he took office on Friday. He also mentioned the defense of national sovereignty, noting that his foremost duty will be to defend Ecuador's territorial integrity and sovereignty. There is no international issue that cannot be settled by peaceful means, he added. Our policy cannot admit any country's hegemony over another. I will strive to support and strengthen new international law trends.

[begin Pareja Diezcanseco recording] Ecuador's foreign policy cannot accept any country's hegemony over another in any way whatsoever. Therefore, it will emphasize sovereign equality among nations, the principle of nonintervention and self-determination of peoples. It will firmly reject the use of force and threats to coerce nations. It will defend permanent sovereignty over natural resources. It will support every initiative in favor of disarmament. It will take clear-cut anticolonialist and antiracist positions and will not acknowledge territorial gains by force. During my term of office I will strive to support and strengthen new trends in international law that open the way to fruitful cooperation among all nations and insure developing countries' legitimate advance toward the establishment of a fairer and more equitable order. [end recording]

My foremost duty as foreign minister will be to zealously defend our territorial integrity and sovereignty; I will seek peaceful settlement of disputes and, as executor of the president's policy, I will try to follow the guidelines of his 10 August speech concerning defense of our inalienable Amazon rights, Foreign Minister Pareja Diezcanseco said.

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## WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

### FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE REAFFIRMS 12-MILE SEA RIGHTS

#### U.S. Decision a 'Surprise'

Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0017 GMT 15 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Aug (TELAM)--Argentina will affirm its right to exercise full sovereignty over its territorial waters extending up to 12 miles during the third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea now being held in New York.

The announcement was made by the Foreign Ministry in a communique which states: In view of the U.S. Government's attitude in ordering that its ships and airplanes can enter waters and airspace while respecting only a 3-mile territorial zone, the Argentine Government has instructed its delegation to the third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, currently meeting in New York, to explain the Argentine position on this matter.

The communique adds that Argentina will clearly state that the U.S. Government decision has been a surprise, considering that the UN conference has recognized the validity of a practice which began many years ago.

In conclusion the communique states that Argentina has a common cause with other countries with coastal areas and hopes that other states will refrain from carrying out provocative or intimidating actions along the coasts of maritime countries and from using any type of pressure during the course of the current negotiations.

In this regard, it was possible to seek the opinions of Foreign Ministry official spokesmen who agreed that the UN conference has plans to jointly negotiate all matters related to international regulation of the seas.

#### 'LA NACION' Comments

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 14 Aug 79 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "A Necessary Clarification"]

[Text] At the end of last week, a U.S. release was disseminated which caused initial perplexity. It concerned an alleged government order to naval and air captains which indicated that they were to ignore the instructions of coastal countries as long as they remained outside a 3-mile limit, measured from the coast.

The report was published in an important newspaper and some spokesmen of the U.S. Defense Department undertook to give it unofficial ratification. The Argentine foreign minister's

statements--regarding the fact that Cyrus Vance had told him, in a face-to-face talk in Quito, that he had no knowledge of the measure--undoubtedly left the U.S. decision without much significance. But lack of a satisfactory clarification still remains.

The delimitation of maritime borders is one of the most serious problems facing the international community. It has been the cause of repeated declarations by the Pacific nations, the region in which the doctrine of a 200-mile limit was born. Other international documents also refer to it, and it is a topic for discussion at the Conference on the Law of the Sea. Precisely at the conclusion of the fifth [as published] conference, held in New York in September 1976, the U.S. secretary of state declared that the sole text of the modified negotiation [negotiation] represents a major agreement regarding a number of questions which are to be studied by the conference. During the current session this text has remained a basis for the negotiations.

"There is already ample agreement about certain key aspects such as the territorial sea extending 12 miles, the return of resources to the coastal nations and other rights within an economic zone of 200 miles, the protection of navigation rights and the struggle against maritime contamination."

It must be taken into account that the mandate of the Conference on the Law of the Sea is to achieve a convention which will include all the serious problems concerning the sea and the use of its wealth, either by nations or by the international community. Problems concerning the open seas are closely related, and it cannot be understood how a nation can adopt unilateral resolutions about a matter which is under discussion and on which there is a "consensus"--to repeat Kissinger's word, which is written into the well-remembered declaration--about its essential principles. Notwithstanding, it is appropriate to point out some doctrinal concepts which have important practical consequences.

Law No. 17,094 establishes that Argentina's sovereignty extends 200 nautical miles over the sea adjacent to its territory, to a depth of 200 meters over the submarine areas adjacent to its territory, or beyond this limit to where the depth of the water permits the exploitation of natural resources. But it also states: "The freedom of sea and air navigation is not affected by the clause of this law." In other words, as acknowledged in documents, there is a territorial sea over which the nation exercises its most unrestricted sovereignty for security reasons. And beyond this there is an economic zone of 200 miles, or a continental shelf over which economic rights are extended. These are subject to regulation by Law No. 17,094.

The seriousness of the statements by reliable U.S. sources is therefore obvious but, notwithstanding their seriousness, the statements lack indispensable technical precision.

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PERICAS EXPLAINS POSITION ON 200-MILE TERRITORIAL LIMIT

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Aug 79 p 7 PY

[Text] "There is a clear-cut difference between the Brazilian and U.S. positions on the question of territorial seas." This statement was made by Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas in commenting on statements by the Pentagon's Maj Michael Burch that ships of the U.S. Navy have already been given instructions to navigate closer to the Brazilian coast.

"In adopting the 200-mile limit for territorial seas, Brazil's chief concern was an economic one, so as to preserve the maritime resources of the country's coasts. But this does not mean that we are not going to pay attention to the sovereignty question."

Pericas emphasized that as long as the U.S. decision is limited to "the peaceful passage of ships," it will not have any practical consequence. He added, however, that if the decision should permit maneuvers by warships, the situation will be different; but the attitude the Brazilian Government takes will depend upon an actual violation of Brazil's sovereignty.

The Itamaraty spokesman said that the concern of the United States seems to be over guarantees for the passage of its ships through straits, gulfs and geographical features which do not exist along the Brazilian coast.

Pericas then said: "The attitude of the United States is nonetheless arbitrary because there is no standard of international law which defines the limits of territorial seas. The Law of the Seas Conference is now trying to define this question, but the attitude of the United States at this time will not facilitate the negotiations."

As for the call made by former Chilean President Eduardo Frei to Latin American countries to adopt a common and energetic position in defense of the 200-mile limit, Pericas said that such a call was purely personal and that, so far, Brazil has not been invited by any other country to take a joint position.

MEXICO'S FOREIGN SECRETARIAT COMMENTS ON U.S. TERRITORIAL SEA STANCE

Madrid EFE in Spanish 0135 GMT 15 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Aug (EFE)--Mexico today demanded respect for its 12-mile territorial sea stressing that any interference in its control of that body of water "would constitute a violation of international law." According to a declaration released by Mexico's Foreign Relations Secretariat, the government has not received any official U.S. notification regarding its decision not to recognize territorial limits beyond 3 miles.

The note adds that Mexico's position is clear, since under the law its territorial sea extends 12 miles off its coasts "in accordance with the customs of international law" derived from the constant practice "of a large majority of the states" and from the Law of the Sea Conference. Therefore, "Mexico feels that any external interference in the rights it is entitled to exercise within its territorial waters would constitute a violation of international law," the document states.

Finally, the note indicates that Mexico expects other nations to respect its 12-mile territorial sea just as it "recognizes the rights of other states to similar territorial marine extensions."

The note also recalls that aside from that area, Mexico claims jurisdiction to an additional 188 miles which it regards as its "exclusive economic zone," a juridical term under which all resources found in that area belong to Mexico but that still permits free navigation in and overflight of that extension of water.

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## WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

### ARGENTINE PRESS CRITICIZES U.S. NONRECOGNITION OF 12-MILE LIMIT

Paris AFP in Spanish 1357 GMT 11 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 11 Aug (AFP)--The Argentine press today reacted angrily to reports that U.S. ships and planes have been ordered to ignore the 12-mile maritime sovereignty limit, especially of Burma, Libya and Argentina. In its front page headline, the newspaper CRONICA today regarded this measure as "unwonted aggression against the world," and added that "the U.S. aggression affects more than 100 nations."

The center-right newspaper CLARIN states in its front page headline that "the United States is ignoring Argentine maritime sovereignty," and carries an article outlining the possible courses of action Argentina may take in the face of this situation. They are: a bilateral protest and the convocation of the Assembly of OAS Foreign Minister and of the UN Security Council, all of which the newspaper considers justifiable. CLARIN believes it is necessary to move quickly in view of the risks involved in the alleged instructions given by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to U.S. ships to enter other countries' territorial waters, which the paper regards as a faux pas of U.S. diplomacy.

The center-right morning newspaper CONVICCION carries a headline which says ironically "There are moors (of the United States) on the shore" [hay moros (de Estados Unidos) en la costa--Spanish idiom meaning "watch out!"] It states that Washington's presumed instructions are designed to exert pressure on the current session of the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea. The remaining newspapers carried only straight reports on the information disclosed by the New York TIMES, and the Argentine Foreign Ministry has not yet commented on the situation.

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DPRK DAILY SCORES U.S. POSITION ON 3-MILE NAVIGATIONAL RIGHT

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 16 Aug 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, August 16 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today runs an article headed "Descendants of Pirates," which reads: The U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff committee recently reportedly claimed that it is the "U.S. right" for the U.S. warships to "freely navigate" in waters at a distance of up to three miles from the coast of any state, irrespective of the width of the territorial waters of other countries, and ordered the U.S. Navy to exercise this "right". In other words, the U.S. imperialists assert their right to arbitrarily limit the territorial waters of all countries to three miles and commit aggression and plunder in the sea outside them.

Indeed, a claim befitting the descendants of the U.S. pirates who perpetuated robbery on other countries, calling the Pacific a "U.S. lake"!

It pertains to the sovereignty of each country to define its territorial waters. Nobody can dictate to others about this. Yet, the U.S. imperialists not only arbitrarily narrow others' territorial waters but also blare that it is their "right" to them?

This is another proof that the U.S. imperialists are resorting to the "gunboat diplomacy" to further intensify their aggression and plunder of other countries. The U.S. imperialists' attempt to cling to the stale "policy of strength" is an anachronic dream.

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PANAMANIAN PAPER DISCUSSES U.S. POSITION ON TERRITORIAL LIMITS

Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 13 Aug 79 p 4-A PA

[Article by Luis Restrepo Rosas in "Vox Populi Vox Dei" column: "Maritime Controversy"]

[Text] A local newspaper published a report without much fanfare last week that no doubt will cause serious international controversy. It dealt with the order given to U.S. warships and fighter aircraft to enter the 12-mile limit regarded as territorial waters by many nations and also the Carter administration's opposition to extending that limit to 200 miles. As the State Department announced, President Carter's order will apply to the territorial waters of Argentina, Libya and Burma, countries which have extended their sovereignty 12 miles offshore. The weak riparian nations all over the world have been compelled to adopt such measures to defend their marine resources. Those resources have been depleted by the fishing fleets of major powers such as the United States. For decades they behaved as the sole owner of South American waters, committing veritable acts of piracy particularly in fishing for tuna, sardines, shrimp, whales and other marine resources in Chile, Argentina, Peru, Ecuador....The larger countries devoted to large-scale fishing did not accept these protective measures taken by the weaker countries. However, only the United States maintained an aggressive position that has become more dangerous with President Carter's order.

Small nations began to show an interest in the exploitation of their marine resources in the early 1950's when the fishing fleets of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, Japan and the United States intensified their large-scale piracy. There were also the Scandinavian fishing fleets. The first attempts at establishing a unified policy in connection with this problem failed primarily due to U.S. pressures. It has been learned that the Washington authorities announced they would regard any attempt at controlling their transoceanic fishing fleet's activities as an act of aggression.

It was at the third nonaligned summit, held in Lusaka, Zambia from 8 to 10 September 1970, that the first firm steps were taken to establish a policy in connection with marine depths and the defense of the coastal countries' wealth. To this end, a world conference was called to establish the nonaligned countries' policy in connection with maritime rights, open sea regulations, continental platforms, territorial waters, border zones and fishing and biological resources conservation regulations and so forth. The topic was again studied, debated and reinforced at the fourth nonaligned conference held in Algiers in 1973. At that event, it was declared that coastal nations have the sovereign right to extend their territorial waters from beyond the traditional 3 miles imposed by the imperialist nations to up to 200 miles in order to protect the submarine platform and the wealth found under that platform.

For the past 5 years, the United Nations has sponsored a number of meetings within the framework of the so-called Law of the Sea Conference. The weaker nations' interests and those of the highly industrialized countries have clashed again at these conferences. The latter are technologically advanced enough to intensively exploit not only the marine resources but the mining wealth that exists beneath the bedrock. It has already been reported that those countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union, possess all the technical elements needed to proceed immediately to the large-scale exploitation of all the world's seas, in accordance with the same policy which has devastated the mineral resources of the weaker nations that own those resources. President Carter's order will cause controversy. What is more, in Libya's case, it can be regarded as an initial step toward the occupation of this Arab nation's oil wells. Argentina has resented President Carter's meddling with its sovereign powers as stated by the Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires. The reactions of Chile, Peru and Ecuador are not known yet but they will surely be opposed to it. The next few days will be decisive insofar as this international issue is concerned.

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## LIBYA CRITICIZES U.S. POSITION ON TERRITORIAL WATERS

Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The American imperialist administration believes that because America has fleets in remote seas, naval forces in the international waters of most seas and oceans, the atom and the nuclear terror deterrent, along with its wealth and its entrenched position in many places throughout the world, it is above international law, the laws of other countries, and above any consideration for the national security of any people on earth.

In the comfort of foolish overconfidence and arrogant defiance, imperialism today inaugurates a new colonialist era characterized by attempts to retrace the territorial waters of all states on the globe, thus challenging the international community, the United Nations and all international organizations and laws and ignoring the requirements of the national, economic and political security of all states on earth.

Reports that the heinous American imperialist administration warns that it will not respect the will of the states which have extended their territorial waters to 12 kms and that it will recognise only 3 kms directly clash with the laws and proclamations of many states in the world. Under these laws and proclamations, international waters have been extended to beyond 3 kms. This means that America, has, indeed, declared war on the world and that the entire world should now unite in self-defense and cut off the American hand, smash the over-confident American imperialist brain and rout out this heinous diabolical mentality.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has announced that the waters of the Gulf of Sidra were fully Arab waters, that the entire Gulf of Sidra was a Libyan gulf and that the Arab Libyan territorial waters extend to 12 miles.

When the Jamahiriyah made this proclamation, it was taking into account the requirements of its national security. The Jamahiriyah had then the means of protecting these waters and of firmly defending them.

Today, the striking might of the Jamahiriyah has increased manyfold and it is now capable of defending any drop of water and grain of sand belonging to the Arab Libyan people. This is a fact no one can argue about. The Jamahiriyah can defend all its rights and it can inflict defeat, humiliation and disgrace on any force trying to

commit aggression against the Libyan people. We think that the lesson given by the resistance of our unarmed people in the face of the Italian fascist invasion remains and that the American destroyer Philadelphia still constitutes a proof of the disgrace of American aggression. We believe that America knows that the Libyan people today are not the unarmed people resisting Italy, defeating it and throwing its flags into the mud.

The Arab Libyan people today have sharp claws, striking means of war and the faith to turn America--in their eyes--into a cobweb tiger. America is completely devoid of human ideals, principles and values. From the very beginning, America was a bloody state, built on the bodies of the original legitimate inhabitants of the American Continent. This bloody mentality continues to rule the minds of the American imperialists. This mentality has always constituted a disease that no drug on earth could cure. Now it is mankind's duty to uproot this disease.

The Arab Libyan people will firmly and vigorously defend their territories, their waters. They constitute a free people, capable of fixing their territorial waters as they deem fit, proceeding from the requirements of their security.

America thinks that muscle-flexing will intimidate the people of the Janahiriya and will distract it from its complete support for the national cause of the Arab nation in Palestine. Disgrace on America! Its schemes will fail! America will taste disappointment and its arrogance will be broken by the struggling peoples who have faith in their right.

CSO: 5200

RUSSIANS SEEK TO EXTEND FISHING RIGHTS IN NORWEGIAN WATERS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 3 Aug 79 p 16 LD

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Union Wishes To Increase Fishing Near Lofoten"]

[Excerpt] When negotiations between Fisheries Minister Eivind Bolle and his Soviet colleague Vladimir Kanentsev ended today, the two parties undoubtedly had a long way to go before they could agree on the question of fishing quotas. According to plans, the decisions will be made at the end of October at the Norwegian-Soviet commission meeting. One area of Norwegian waters the Russians have mentioned they want to fish is the trawler-free zone northwest of Lofoten and Vesteralen.

The Soviet negotiators think they should be allowed to fish in the Norwegian zones because there will not be enough fish of the right size in their own zones if the proposed regulations for protecting fish come into force.

"The main purpose of the last few days' negotiations has been to familiarize ourselves with each other's viewpoints without starting discussions on any details," Ministry of Fisheries Deputy Under Secretary Gunnar Gundersen informed AFTENPOSTEN.

The Barents Sea fish stock has declined so seriously that oceanographers' proposals for fishing quotas mean an unprecedented cutback in fishing. It is proposed to cut the total cod quota from 700,000 to 390,000 tons excluding cod caught near Murmansk and the Norwegian coast. The haddock quota should decrease from over 200,000 tons to 50,000 tons. The mesh size for cod and haddock should be increased from 120 to 155 millimeters, which would mean that cod under half a meter would escape the nets.

For shrimp, it is proposed increasing the net size to 40 millimeters. Today Norwegian shrimp fishermen use a 35-millimeter mesh, while the Russians still use a mesh of 16-17 millimeters, according to Gundersen.

So far Norwegian fishing industry spokesmen have reacted with suspicion to Soviet wishes to strengthen their position in trawler-free Norwegian zones. There is partly a fear that such a change would hurt Norwegian coastal fishing and would be at the expense of Norwegian interests. Partly it is due to a generally widespread Norwegian skepticism toward the Russian fishermen.

CSO: 5200

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON SOVIET-MAURITANIAN COOPERATION

Moscow Radio in French to North Africa 2000 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A center for oceanographic research set up with the assistance of the USSR was solemnly opened on 10 August in the Mauritanian town of E-N-Ouadibou. A Soviet delegation led by Aleksandr Gulcherko, deputy minister of the fish industry, was present at the opening ceremony.

The establishment of a research center (via) an event promoting the national fishing industry. The center will have the task of directing studies into fish resources of the Atlantic coast of Mauritania, and of drawing up recommendations for their practical use.

The fishing industry is a key branch of the Mauritanian economy. In 1979 it is to provide 20 percent of the income of the national budget. Soviet-Mauritanian cooperation in fishing is long-standing. As long ago as 1973 the two countries drew up their first agreement, according to which Soviet ships could fish in Mauritanian zones, giving a part of the fish products to E-N-Ouadibou enterprises, and using the other for Soviet needs. When this agreement expired in June 1978, the two sides signed a new agreement for 5 years which appreciably (diversified) the sectors of Soviet-Mauritanian cooperation in fishing.

The Soviet Union will help Mauritania in setting up and developing a fishing fleet and the national fishing industry. According to the local press this will be result of the Mauritanian Government's new policy. Up to now the country, which did not have a fleet, had to give foreign companies licenses for fishing. The licensing system will no longer exist. While the national fleet is being set up, mixed companies are being born, the activity of which will be controlled by the Mauritanian side. The Center for Oceanographic Research opened in E-N-Ouadibou is in the framework of the Soviet-Mauritanian agreement. Soviet specialists will work there until the time that they finish training Mauritanian national cadres free of charge.

To judge from the statements by Mauritanian politicians, this country is counting on Soviet-Mauritanian cooperation to implement its huge plans for the development of the national fishing industry. Many declarations stress that the USSR, which has a highly developed scientific and technical basis and rich experience, has already proved its efficiency in other sectors of cooperation, in particular in the training of cadres. Some 200 young Mauritanians, who are to form the nucleus of specialists in human and technical sciences, are studying in the USSR. The two countries are ceaselessly promoting cooperation in science, culture and trade. And that is to be expected, since cooperation with the Soviet Union is in the interests of the Soviet and Mauritanian peoples and contributes to the strengthening of understanding between the two countries.

ROMANIA'S POSITION PAPER FOR LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE PRESENTED

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Text] The document on "The position of the Socialist Republic of Romania regarding the right of access to fishing resources in economic zones" has been presented at the UN Law of the Sea Conference.

The document states that, understanding the desire of the developing riparian states to protect their biological resources in maritime spaces located beyond territorial waters to the benefit of their national economies and of their peoples, Romania was among the first states to favor the sanctioning of the economic zone in the new convention on the law of the sea.

The new institution of the economic zone was designed, in Romania's concept, to insure first and foremost that the developing countries interests are protected against the irrational and excessive exploitation of the biological riches in the given zones and thus contribute to narrowing the existing economic gap in the world.

For this purpose, the sovereign right of the riparian state regarding the exploration and exploitation, the conservation and administration of biological resources and a number of spheres in the field of scientific research and of combatting pollution must be recognized. At the same time, it is the obligation of these states to cooperate, on an equitable basis, with other states in exploiting and conserving biological resources in the given zone in conformity with bilateral, subregional and regional agreements. The conclusion of such agreements must not be left to the discretion of the riparian state, but is an obligation stipulated in the new convention. These agreements must specify reasonable conditions for access (fees, authorized haul and so forth).

Consequently, the economic zone must not belong absolutely to the one who has declared it. Through the establishment of such zones, Romania, and a great number of other states, does not understand that a new territorial division of the globe's maritime spaces must be carried out that will become territories of the riparian state.

Romania, a socialist developing country, is at a disadvantage from a geographical viewpoint since it is located at a semiclosed sea (the Black Sea) which is poor in biological resources. It also is located in a subregion poor in such resources.

In actual fact, the entire Mediterranean-Black Sea area is characterized by low productivity. The fishing potential is less than 35 percent of the consumption by the riparian states and, given the prospects of the demographic increase by 1985, it will serve only some 25 percent of the requirements of mankind's consumption.

The document further states that, despite the numerous concrete proposals forwarded by the Romanian delegation and other delegations at the preceding sessions, the new negotiation text does not envisage the access right of those countries which are at a disadvantage from geographical viewpoint to other areas except to those in which they are located, although in the past they enjoyed the right to such access.

On the basis of the current proposals in the predraft convention, these countries would cease to have access to the fishing resources in the economic zones of other states, while countries bordering on long stretches of maritime spaces rich in fishing resources would gain disproportionate advantages in this field of the world economy. Romania believes that such a situation is not equitable. In our country's concept, the same rules and the same legal reasons must be applied in the case of all problems covered by the convention. One must take into consideration the fact that countries bordering on long stretches of seashore and claiming excessive stretches of continental shelf cite the rights gained and when other states put forward the fishing rights gained, such arguments are disregarded and this harms important interests of certain states.

Therefore, Romania proposed that the access right of the countries that are at a disadvantage from a geographical viewpoint in other areas should be plainly stipulated in the predraft convention.

The proposal envisages the satisfactory solution of the interests of the countries at a disadvantage from a geographical viewpoint, and especially of the interests of the developing countries located in regions and subregions which are poor in natural resources.

The solution of this problem--the document states in conclusion--is a question of principle designed to avoid any discrimination, especially of the developing countries, in the field of ocean fishing. Giving these countries a preferential status in all fields of international economic relations is a generally recognized principle by all states and this principle must be appropriately applied also within the framework of exploiting maritime biological resources.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

U.S. ATTITUDE ON SEA LIMITS--Santiago, Chile, 13 Aug (AFP)--The newspaper LA SEGUNDA said that the U.S. attitude on not recognizing the 200-mile sovereignty over the sea claimed by more than 60 countries is a "provocative order." The newspaper [Chilean] pointed out that the U.S. Government "pretended to force the situation, and in an open challenge, it has ordered the U.S. Navy and Air Force to send ships and airplanes to the waters of the nations claiming more than 3 miles of territorial sea." The newspaper added: "The least that can be said is that this incomprehensible and unnecessary attitude is a poor indicator of the respect that one nation should have for others." [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2155 GMT 13 Aug 79 PY]

COSTA RICA REJECTION OF U.S. ATTITUDE--San Jose, 13 Aug (AFP)--In a statement issued today here by a presidential spokesman, the Costa Rican Government scored the U.S. decision to disregard the 12-mile territorial sea limit. "It challenges the position that a large number of nations hold on the issue and represents a reactionary attitude," the spokesman added. According to the Costa Rican Constitution, the state has full and exclusive sovereignty over 12 miles of its territorial sea and special jurisdiction extending 200 miles from its coast. "The fact that international law does not contain a universally accepted norm on the extension of territorial sea is no reason for any country to make unilateral decisions that lack legal foundation and that in practice are not internationally accepted, looking only at its own interests and disregarding the majority," the spokesman pointed out. In view of this, the Costa Rican Government has instructed its delegation at the LOS Conference in New York to oppose the U.S. decision, the presidential spokesman indicated. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0041 GMT 14 Aug 79 PA]

BRAZIL: U.S. DECISION CONSTITUTES 'PRESSURE'--Brasília, 14 Aug (LATIN)--The U.S. decision to no longer respect other countries' 3 miles of maritime sovereignty so that its ships and planes can have free transit has been termed by Brazil as a unilateral measure that can be assumed to constitute pressure. The official Foreign Ministry spokesman, Bernardo Pericás, remarked last night that, nevertheless, if the decision is limited only to the free transit of harmless ships and planes, then it is no problem for Brazil. In remarks to reporters, Pericás clarified that Brazil

has always accepted the free transit of ships and planes of friendly countries through its maritime territory of 200 miles. He added that Brazil "has not established restrictions" on this type of harmless transit. The U.S. measure "does not seem to be conducive" to the negotiations which are being carried out in the Law of the Sea Conference that is seeking an overall agreement of ideas, he added. On the contrary, it assumes the characteristics of pressure at the time when the sea conference is meeting where the measure has already provoked a number of reactions, he stated. He indicated that Brazil is closely following the matter.

[Text] [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1349 GMT '4 Aug 79 PY]

JAPAN, U.S. OIL EXPLORATION IN CHINA--Tokyo, Aug 16 KYODO--Japan National Oil Corp has signed contracts with U.S. oil reserves in the South China Sea near China's Zhujiang River, the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported Thursday. The nation's state-run oil company signed the contracts separately with Exxon Corp, Mobil Oil Corp, the Standard Oil Co of California (Socal), Texaco Inc group and Phillips Petroleum Co, the paper said. Under the contracts, the Japanese and American companies will equally share prospecting costs. The Japanese firm will receive data obtained through geophysical prospecting, it said. Japan National Oil Corp, will also conclude similar arrangements with the British Petroleum Co, and C'ie Francaise des Petroles (CFP) of France to jointly tap offshore oil deposits in China's Yellow Sea, the influential business journal said. Meanwhile, Japan and China will start talks in Tokyo or Beijing in September on details of joint development of oil reserves in the Bohai Bay, the same newspaper said. Japan has agreed with China to take all or half of prospecting risks in the Bohai Bay project, it said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0259 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW]

URUGUAY CRITICISM OF U.S.--Comments have been made here in Montevideo on the report that the United States will reassert its right of free passage through the maritime and air spaces over which jurisdiction is claimed by various nations. A high-ranking source at the Foreign Ministry of this country, interviewed by Radio El Espectador, said that if the United States challenges the 200-mile claim and ignores the laws of maritime sovereignty, it will set itself apart from the international community. At the same time as it voices its demand for maritime limits of over 3 miles [as heard], it would cause a recession of its own development in all fields. As a warning, the first U.S. fishing ship operating in waters under Uruguayan jurisdiction will be captured, just as has happened off Ecuador, the spokesman explained. This country has defended the 200-mile claim, a position it made into law in 1970. Under that law, the country has exercised acts of sovereignty in what it considers its territorial sea. [Excerpt] [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 11 Aug 79 PY]

PACIFIC OCEAN CONGRESS--Khabarovsk--Participants are arriving here for the 14th Pacific Ocean Scientific Congress. This is the first time it is being held in the Soviet Union. Out of the 2,000 scientists arriving from 60 countries, the largest delegations will be from the USSR, the United States and Japan and Canada. The congress will examine the urgent problems connected with the utilization of the natural riches of the Pacific and the influence of its resources on the improvement of the social conditions of the peoples who live here. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD]

ROK-MAURITIUS FISHERY PACT--Seoul, August 13--South Korea has reached an agreement in principle with Mauritius to conclude a bilateral fishery cooperation pact as soon as possible, it was learned here today. The agreement was made at a meeting between Deputy Director of the Fisheries Office Chu Hong-chang and visiting Mauritius Minister of Fisheries I. Seetaram over the weekend. The Mauritius minister came here August 7 for a five-day visit to Korea. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0822 GMT 13 Aug 79 SK]

CSO: 5200

## INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

### DPRK DAILY CALLS ROK-JAPAN OIL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 'ROBBERY'

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 13 Aug 79 SK

[Article by NODONG SINMUN commentator: "Brigandish Robbery of National Wealth of the Korean People"--14 August]

[Text] According to reports, the Japan Oil Development Company, a Japanese monopolistic firm, plans to start oil prospecting and drilling on the continental shelf in the Western Sea of our country in September, in accordance with the agreement on South Korean-Japanese joint development of the continental shelf which was concluded between the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries in 1974.

The fact that the Japanese monopolistic capital is avariciously attempting to probe the seabed of our country and plunder the natural resources at a time when the Japanese reactionary ruling circles, including the director general of the Japan Defense Agency, have been busily coming in and out of South Korea recently and political, economic and military collusion between Japan and the South Korean puppet clique is being further intensified, is evoking the indignation of the entire Korean people.

The continental shelf agreement concluded between the Japanese reactionaries--baring their expansionistic ambition--and the Pak Chong-Hui puppet clique in South Korea--which cannot represent any Korean--is totally illegal. Therefore, the Korean people, from the start, sternly declared the agreement to be invalid and solemnly announced that they would by no means recognize the agreement. The Japanese reactionaries have extended their plundering hands toward the seabed resources, our national wealth, defying the will of the Korean people. This is an unpardonable robbery, violent infringement on the national sovereignty of the Korean people and a naked antagonistic act against our republic. This clearly shows how feverishly the Japanese reactionaries are scheming to intensify their renewed aggression against South Korea today.

The natural resources of the continental shelf on the west coast where the Japanese oil firm is going to drill are the sacred and inviolable property of our people. Therefore, the development of the continental shelf in that area is the sovereign right of our people. No one can dare drill in the continental shelf in the Western Sea against the will and interests of our people.

The only legal state which represents and safeguards the will and interests of the Korean people is the DPRK. The South Korean puppet regime is a thoroughly nation-selling and subservient regime. The South Korean puppet clique, which is forsaken by the people, is nothing but a group of puppets who survive solely on the support by their U.S. and Japanese masters. No one who conspires with the nation-selling South Korean puppet clique will be allowed to touch our country's natural resources.

The Japanese ruling bunch have good reason for being so frantic about the continental shelf development in the Western Sea of our country, using the aggressive continental shelf agreement as bait. Faced with the oil crisis now sweeping the world, the Japanese monopolistic financial groups are frantically maneuvering to secure oil resources everywhere. By drilling in the continental shelf in the Western Sea of our country, they are attempting to drain our nation's oil resources and solve their oil crisis by securing their fuel while further intensifying their plunder and their economic domination over South Korea. In addition, they are scheming to expand their military infiltration into South Korea. It is not accidental that the Japanese reactionary ruling circles are openly raving that Japan will exercise its right of self-defense to protect the facilities in the joint development area in the continental shelf. It is clear that the Japanese reactionaries are attempting to gain a stronger hold on South Korea as their colony and fabricate two Koreas, using the development of the continental shelf as a lever, by making South Korea a source for investment for the Japanese monopolistic capital, a market place for their goods and a supply point for cheap labor and materials.

The criminal who introduced the monopolistic oil development firm into the Western Sea of our country in collusion with the Japanese reactionaries is the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. The South Korean puppets, who are thoroughly isolated and rejected by the people, are intensifying their criminal collusion with the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries, frantically maneuvering to find a way to survive by depending on outside forces. The South Korean puppets who fabricated the nation-selling South Korea-Japan treaty, who sold the nation's sovereignty, cultural assets and fishery rights in the Eastern, Western and Southern Seas, and who turned over the national economy to Japanese monopolistic capital by bringing it into South Korea on a large scale, are now attempting to offer even the seabed resources of the Western Sea to their masters.

This is another unpardonable traitorous action in which they are trying to use outside forces to keep their political power which they received as the price for selling the nation and the people. The Japanese reactionaries, nursing delusions about recovering their previous position as colonial ruler in South Korea, are acting more haughtily today and are openly extending their aggressive hands even to our nation's seabed resources. This is because the treacherous Pak Chong-hui clique is acting as a guide for the aggressors.

Our people will tolerate and overlook neither the Japanese reactionaries' scheme to extend their aggressive hands to the seabed resources in the Western Sea nor the nation-selling traitorous actions of the South Korean puppets who are attempting to carry the aggressors into South Korea on their back. The Japanese reactionaries should not act rashly and should give up the survey and drilling work on our nation's continental shelf. If they act recklessly defying the warning of our people, they will have to assume the responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

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INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

THAILAND FISHERY DEPARTMENT WARNS AGAINST POACHING IN SRV WATERS

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 10 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has reported to the Fishery Department that some of the Thai fishermen arrested by Vietnamese authorities for poaching in Vietnamese waters had purposely returned to poach again in Vietnamese waters after being released. When these fishermen are rearrested, the Thai authorities find it very embarrassing to negotiate again for their release. Such conduct by Thai fishermen can also hamper the Thai authorities' current negotiations for the release of other Thai fishing boats by Vietnam.

Certain countries have made it clear that they will never release Thai fishing boats which are found to commit the same crime twice. Some owners of the boats have even promised those countries that they would never again violate their territorial waters and, if they did, would willingly relinquish their boats. The Thai authorities are therefore not in a position to assist fishermen in negotiating for their boats a second time.

The Fishery Department wants all fishermen to be careful and not poach in the waters of other countries, especially Vietnam. Fishermen who have already been caught once must double their vigilance and try not to slip into other countries' waters. This warning is in the benefit of the fishermen's welfare and property as well as for the sake of the good relations with friendly neighbors and also to prevent an international dispute.

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## INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

SENKAKU TALKS WITH PRC--Tokyo, Aug 17 KYODO--Japan and China cannot reach an agreement easily on joint development of undersea oil around the Senkaku islands in the East China Sea, according to sources close to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The sources noted the two countries differ in basic views on the continental shelf between China and Japan. Not only Japan but also China as well Taiwan claim ownership of the Senkaku group, called Diaoyu Islands in China. The sources believe no agreement will be reached before settling the dispute over dominion of the islands. The Foreign Ministry is ready to open talks soon with China on joint development of offshore oil around the Senkaku Islands. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 17 Aug 79 OW]

JAPAN, CHINA BOHAI BAY NEGOTIATIONS--Tokyo, Aug 16 KYODO--Japan will resume negotiations with China in Beijing possibly in late September on joint development of undersea oil resources in south Bohai Bay, an International Trade and Industry Ministry official said Thursday. Renegotiations will be a followup to the latest talks held in Beijing early this month, he said. During the talks China proposed that Japan should shoulder risk in prospecting, he said. This is a reversal of China's previous Chinese plan of covering such risk by itself. In the coming negotiations the Japan Petroleum Development Corporation would show a specific amount to finance prospecting risk. In return Japanese negotiators will seek word from China as to how much oil Japan would receive for the cooperation it offers, he said. Japan also hopes part of the \$2 billion in development bank loans it has pledged to China will be utilized for the Bohai Bay oil resources development plan, the official said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW]

JAPAN-SOUTH KOREA ANNUAL FISHERY TALKS--Tokyo, Aug 16 KYODO--The 14th annual Japan-South Korea fishery talks will begin at the Foreign Ministry building August 20, the ministry announced Thursday. The meeting is based on the Japan-Korea fishery agreement and is held every year alternately in Tokyo and Seoul. This year, it will center on research into fishery resources and guidelines on handling maritime incidents between Japanese and Korean vessels, the ministry said. The three-day talk will be attended by

Shinkichi Katayanagi, advisor to the president of the Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry, as well as Kunio Yonezawa, deputy director general of the Fishery Agency. South Korea will be represented by Chu Hong-chang, deputy director general of the country's fishery agency. An expert meeting is being held between the two countries at Nagasaki from August 15 to 18, it added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW]

ROK-JAPAN FISHERY COMMITTEE--Tokyo, Aug 20 (HAPTONG) [Dateline as received]--The 14th Korea-Japan Joint Fishery Committee meeting was opened here today to discuss scientific surveys on marine resources, the prevention of maritime incidents and rescue operations for sea disasters. Following the main committee meeting, the resources and steering subcommittees went into session to deal with pending issues in detail. But both sides continued to show wide differences over the question of Korean fishery operations off Hokkaido. At the subcommittee meetings, the Japanese side reiterated its request that Korean fishing vessels refrain from operating in the waters off Hokkaido, but the Korean delegation expressed its reluctance to accept the Japanese request. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0122 GMT 21 Aug 79 SK]

KOREAN VESSEL FINED--Auckland (AAP).--The master of a Korean fishing vessel, convicted in the Magistrates' Court yesterday of fishing illegally in the New Zealand economic zone, was fined \$10,000 and ordered to pay costs of \$53,314. The boat and catch were automatically forfeited. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 2 Aug 79 p 16]

CSO: 5200

## AUSTRALIA

### 200-MILE ECONOMIC ZONE WILL REQUIRE IMPROVED SURVEILLANCE

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 26 Jul 79 Supplement p 29

[By Anthony Bergin, Research Scholar in International Relations, Australian National University]

[Text]

THE Government's intention to create a 200 mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ) off the Australian coast will give this country control over 2.5 million nautical square miles of ocean.

There is a wide range of activities that will require increased surveillance when Australia proclaims its 200 mile zone. The Bureau of Customs confronts a large number of problems in smuggling operations in northern Australia.

From Geraldton in Western Australia to Gladstone, Queensland, the coast stretches for 10,000 kilometres along an area which has nearly 700 airstrips capable of taking light to medium size aircraft.

The steady arrival of Indo-Chinese refugees will continue to pose demands for coastal surveillance while the monitoring of oil pollution and quarantine control will become more pressing concerns with the proclamation of Australia's EEZ.

Fishery surveillance will need to be increased as the main exploitation of the 200 mile zone is most likely to be done by foreigners especially the Japanese and Taiwanese. So far about 40 countries have made application to fish in the new zone and clearly the objective here is to prevent foreign vessels operating illegally.

There are a number of ways that Australian sovereignty may be diminished in the new zone that have obvious defence implications. Natural gas development and oil exploration is proceeding in the Northwest Shelf and Exmouth Gulf and Australia has issued exploration permits in the Joseph Bonaparte Gulf.

The security of oil rigs, platforms and pipelines will be essential for the high commercial and strategic value of such fixtures makes them vulnerable targets for terrorist and guerilla type operations.

Apart from terrorist attacks, raids and lodgements the prime concern for defence surveillance will be the detection of enemy or poten-

tial enemy aircraft and ships, denying potential enemy intelligence on military targets in Australia and Australian waters as well as preventing any foreign power challenging Australian sovereignty to particular islands.

Currently surveillance policy is controlled by the Minister for Transport, but the Department of Defence, using RAAF Orions, Navy Trackers and Navy patrol boats, is currently providing about 90 per cent of operational costs for coastal surveillance.

The Government has yet to announce any co-ordinated policy on coastal surveillance claiming that new commitments can only be assessed in the light of experience in administering the new zone.

The Minister for Defence, Mr Killen, takes the view that fisheries, immigration and smuggling surveillance is "not a defence function, it is a police function".

The protection of Australian sovereignty will continue to be a proper role, for the defence forces of this country.

In discussing the need for upgrading present surveillance resources it must be remembered that Australia is not in any sense in a crisis situation.

Certainly smuggling and refugee work will continue to pose problems, but the fact that large areas of the 200 mile zone have low fisheries potential and the seasonality of some fisheries may mean that problems associated with surveillance here may not pose the difficulties some observers expect.

Certainly fishery surveillance efforts must be related to the costs of the resource we are trying to protect — a problem made difficult by the fact that presently we do not have any reliable estimates of the potential worth of fishery resources within the 200 mile zone.

Nevertheless there are clear signs that Australia's coastal surveillance commitment will need to be taken in a far more serious way than it has so far been and that new resources will be needed to meet the challenges posed by the 200 mile zone.

Two alternatives Australia should be examining are the Grumman E2C (the "Hawkeye"), and Boeings E3A. The E2C can maintain continuous surveillance over 142,000 square miles compared to 30,000 for the Orion while the E3A in addition to detecting either high or low flying aircraft and ships out to the aircraft horizon offers long range aircraft surveillance above the horizon.

A cheaper alternative, given proper government funding is Project Jindalee using "over the horizon" backscatter radar which offers a land based surveillance and early warning system from Australian territory. Project Jindalee has achieved detection ranges against aircraft of more than 2800 kilometres and depending on the eventual site(s) for the selected system, operational range against surface targets of about 2000 km.

The Government has shown its faith in Jindalee by continuing to finance its development, and there is every hope it will be made operational as soon as possible.

There is also a need to upgrade inshore and inland surveillance equipment for quick reaction operations. Whatever system is finally decided on it is clear that aircraft and ships will need long endurance, good radar and navigational aids, the capacity for operating away from main base facilities and the capability of being fitted with sophisticated military equipment should threat situations arise.

While there are signs that the Government is looking to future strategies to cope with the problems of the 200 mile zone, so far only minor changes in capabilities have been contemplated. A failure to work out a more coherent coastal surveillance policy will undermine the Government's efforts to manage the 200 mile zone.

Continual neglect can only result in a diminution of Australian sovereignty and lack of protection for our offshore resources.

## AUSTRALIA

### BRIEFS

SQUID-FISHING STUDY--The first of a fleet of three specialised squid fishing ships has arrived in Fremantle to evaluate the potential of the squid-fishing industry off the WA coast. The feasibility fishing study is part of a joint project between the Korean Dong Bang Ocean Fishing Company and the Lombardo Marine Group Pty Ltd. Squid worth about \$6 million was taken from waters off Victoria and Tasmania this year, but it is the first time tests have been made to estimate the potential of a WA squid industry. Mr Tony Gibson, of the Lombardo Marine Group, said the company and its Korean partner had formalised an agreement with the Federal Government to conduct a two-year feasibility study. If the project was successful a joint venture would be started, with the Australian company eventually having the majority shareholding. [Excerpt] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 1 Aug 79 p 4]

CSO: 5200

## MARITIME SAFETY AGENCY ISSUES WHITE PAPER

Tokyo KYODO in English 0554 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 7 KYODO -- Although strengthened sea and air patrols of Japan's 200 mile nautical zone are showing their effect, much greater mobile power is still necessary according to this year's White Paper on maritime safety prepared by the Maritime Safety Agency.

The white paper was submitted to the cabinet Tuesday by Transport Minister Kinji Moriyama. In the two years since Japan's introduction of a 200-mile zone high-performance patrol boats and increased air strength have been employed to good effect, but with an area of over 50 times Japan's former sea area to be patrolled, increased use of aircraft and further training of personnel were essential for efficient surveillance, the white paper said.

On the new order of the seas, the paper said that to date 70 countries have declared 200-mile zones. In order to maintain surveillance, Japan replaced patrol boats with larger vessels and added three Y311 aircraft and 10 medium helicopters to its air fleet, bringing the total patrol strength to 510 vessels and 46 aircraft by the end of 1978.

In the two years to July 1979 since Japan's 200-mile zone was introduced, the presence of 33,721 foreign vessels in the zone had been confirmed, 33,162 of them Russian vessels. Japanese officials boarded 1,095 vessels for inspection (853 of them Russian), and 52 were caught (38 involving Russian vessels). In contrast, during 1978, 38 Japanese vessels were caught in the 200-mile zones of 10 other countries, 19 of them in Russian waters.

With regard to shipping accidents, the white paper said in 1978, 2,357 vessels and a total of 15,338 persons were involved in accidents in Japanese waters. Of these, 424 vessels were lost and 448 persons killed. As a proportion to total shipping, this was the lowest accident level since 1950, partly due to favorable weather conditions over the last few years, the paper said. However it pointed out that accidents among yachts, fishing boats and other leisure craft had increased.

The white paper said the number of sea pollution incidents in 1978, 1,437 cases, was the lowest in eight years and had dropped 40 per cent since the peak reached in 1973. It attributed the improvement to greater awareness of pollution prevention methods.

The white paper said the large size of tankers and other vessels increased the danger of large-scale disasters occurring at sea. It said crimes such as illegal fishing and smuggling, including the illegal transport of undesirable persons, were worsening and becoming harder to track down. In preparation for the development of undersea resources, there was also a pressing need for maritime surveys, the paper said. For these reasons, the paper stressed the need for greater expansion of the Agency's mobile strength, in particular an increase in the number of reconnaissance aircraft and special language training for surveillance personnel.

JAPAN

BRIEFS

USSR TO RELEASE FISHERMEN--Moscow, Aug 16 KYOTO--The Soviet Union said Thursday that it will release five Japanese fishermen detained for alleged violation of Soviet territorial waters. The Japanese Embassy here immediately started talks with the Soviet Foreign Ministry upon notification to this effect to set a date and place for receiving the fishermen. The Soviet Union released eight Japanese fishermen earlier this month at the request of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Michio Watanabe, who visited Moscow in July. There are five other Japanese fishermen detained in the Soviet Union besides the five to be freed shortly. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0037 GMT 17 Aug 79 OW]

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## PHILIPPINES

### BRIEFS

NORTHERN NAVAL PATROLS INTENSIFIED--Naval patrol activities have been intensified in northern Luzon, front door of the country, to prevent the entry of foreign fishermen into the local economic zone. This was announced by Capt (Ramon Madrid), commander of the northern Luzon naval support activity, in an interview in Baguio City. Capt (Madrid) said the northern front door is as important as the country's back door in the south in view of its proximity to Taiwan, Hong Kong and Japan. He said some foreign fishermen deliberately fish in the area, found to abound in tuna fish. [Text] [Manila FEBC in English 2330 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW]

CSO: 5200

## VIETNAM

### BRIEFS

FISH HARVEST--Hanoi, VNA, August 16--Fishermen in Ha Tien District, Kien Giang Province on the western coast have netted 2,600 tons of fish and shrimps, an increase of 600 tons over last year. The district has set up 26 fishing collectives with a fleet of 326 boats. The coastal province of Thuan Hai last month sold the state 3,000 tons of seafoods, or 65 percent of the amount in the first half of this year. The southernmost province of Minh Hai has formed more than 500 fishing collectives which operate a total of 113 trawlers. It is expected that some 50 percent of the fishermen in the province will have joined fishing collectives by the end of this year. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0236 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW]

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN CLAIM ON RONCADOR, QUITA SUENO CAYS--Bogota, 14 Aug (ERE)--Nicaragua will claim the Roncador and Quita Sueno cays from Colombia, press sources disclosed here today. The newspaper EL ESPACIO reported that Violeta de Chamorro, member of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, said that the claim will be made through channels of "understanding" [entendimiento] until a reasonable solution is found. This is the first international claim the new Nicaraguan reconstruction government has made. For many years, Colombia assumed sovereignty over the Roncador, Quita Sueno and Serrana cays, which are located in the Caribbean Sea. The Colombian Foreign Ministry has refused to comment on the case. Colombia and Venezuela are currently negotiating a marine delimitation dispute in the Gulf of Maracaibo, which has led to friction between the two countries. [Text] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 2325 GMT 14 Aug 79 PA]

CSO: 5200

## BOLIVIA

### BRIEFS

'OUTLET TO SEA' POLICY--Gustavo Fernandez Savedra, the new foreign minister, intends to develop a foreign policy of emphasizing the Bolivian demand for its own sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean. One of the first expressions of that policy will take place toward the end of October when the regular OAS assembly gathers in La Paz. Until yesterday Fernandez was integration secretary. He is considered an expert on the subject. In a speech he read to President Guevara and his fellow ministers, Fernandez said: "We must stress that a matter which is such a delicate problem for all of America cannot remain unsolved because the peace and security of the continent are at stake. This has been understood by the American family because we have raised the issue in that manner." [Text] [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0603 GMT 11 Aug 79 PY]

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

WORLD CONGRESS ON SEA LEVEL CANAL--At the inauguration of a new phase of the Nuevo Chorrillo cooperative housing project, in the Arraijan District, President Aristides Royo today announced the call for a world congress of scientists, governments and financiers to study the feasibility of a new sea level canal. [Excerpt] [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 15 Aug 79 pp 35, 40 PA]

CSO: 5200

## URUGUAY

### BRIEFS

FISH PROCESSING PLANT--The contract for the construction of a fish processing plant in Uruguay has been awarded to a South African company. According to reports coming from Johannesburg, the contract is for \$6 million, and it marks the beginning of a broad campaign to attract international business toward South Africa. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 9 Aug 79 PY]

CSO: 5200

AGREEMENT ON 200-MILE LIMIT SEEN ENDING EXPLOITATION

London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Aug 79 p 1532

[Text] AGREEMENT on a 200-mile limit for Exclusive Economic Zones around coastlines is the only positive conclusion to emerge from the latest round of the interminable Law of the Seas Conference. Over 90 countries have decided to establish a 200-mile zone. The area that will come under these zones is almost equal to the entire land mass of the globe, which is a sobering thought.

However, in a world where the relationship between developing countries and the industrialised states is, to put it mildly, unequal, the sudden extension of a littoral state's economic sovereignty to 200-miles out into the sea provides no immediate panacea. The exploitation of some of the world's richer fishing areas — the West African coastline being one of the most important — by the fishing fleets of the major maritime countries has brought about, the pillage of what could be, if properly controlled, the financial and nutritional salvation of many of the world's poorer nations. Two African countries immediately spring to mind: demonstrators in Equatorial Guinea, rejoicing in the fall of the dictator Macias Nguema, surrounded

the embassy of the Soviet Union in the capital, Malabo, and protested against the exploitative conditions of a fishing agreement signed recently between the Soviet Union and the former regime. Mauritania has long been aware of the potential wealth that fishing could bring.

The FAO initiative (see page 1564) is nevertheless welcome as far as it goes. Under a programme which will require a minimum financing of \$35m. the FAO will offer guidelines and advice on most aspects of the fishing industry. The framework of the programme will provide means to determine the size of catches and to whom they should be allocated.

Considering that in territorial fishing most of the fish are to be found close to the shore — tuna being an exception — the problem of policing is bound to arise. Here again, one can only suggest that governments' control of their fishing resources will have to be thorough; that the FAO, since it has taken the initiative for the present, will act as a watchdog, and see that proper use is made of a resource that, in the past, has been overlooked by some states along the West African coastline.

CSO: 5200

DESPOLIATION OF INDIAN OCEAN REPORTED

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 27 Aug 79 pp 48-49

[Article by Jean-Philippe Riviere, correspondent of DEMAIN AFRIQUE:  
"Fishing: a Banquet for the Others"]

[Text] One often tends to forget that the manifest interest of the super powers in the Indian Ocean is not only a strategic or a military one. The biological resources of the Indian Ocean stimulate many appetites and, paradoxically, are of little benefit to the inhabitants of the bordering countries. For the moment, the maritime wealth of this 75-million square kilometer ocean is, first and foremost, the affair of the Formosans, the Japanese, the Soviets, and the South Koreans. If there is a domain in which the discretion of some hardly conceals their organized feast at the expense of others (that is, those most concerned: the inhabitants of the bordering countries), it is that of the fishing that takes place in the Indian Ocean.

When one questions the crews of the Japanese, South Korean, or Soviet fishing vessels that put in at an Indian Ocean port concerning the areas where they prefer to fish in the Indian Ocean and the size of the catches made by their company or their country in this part of the world, one receives only vague answers: "We fish here and there." The tonnage? "We don't know." As for the ambassadors or the embassy attaches of one of these countries, they look surprised: "Oh, you know, people say many things about fishing." They very diplomatically change the subject and talk about rain or the cyclone season.

Sometimes, in a sailors' bar, as a result of alcohol or aromas connected with the search of some forbidden paradise, tongues loosen. But, let us speak of a completely different matter, that of the disgraceful work conditions of some crews--the South Korean, for example. Because, when one considers the rundown, filthy skiffs that seem to come out of another century, there is no need of long talks to realize that, in the country of Park Chung Hee, there is no trifling in the matter of productivity. There has been an average 12 percent increase in the gross national product in recent years in South Korea, this country that has become a fishing power in the Indian Ocean. But at what price?

But if the known figures are approximate, compared with the two other oceans, the Atlantic and the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, from the point of view of Maritime catches, is still an under-exploited area: 30 million tons each year for the Pacific; 27 million for the Atlantic; and barely 4 million for the Indian Ocean. Nevertheless, scientific studies--carried out both within the framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) by the Indo-Pacific Fishing Council and the Indian Ocean Fishing Commission and by the United Nations Development Program UNDP), the so-called program for the "exploitation and development of fishing in the Indian Ocean," from 1970-1976, then 1976-1980--are explicit: the wealth in fish of the Indian Ocean no longer requires proof. But at the time when, throughout the world, nations rightly assert the exclusiveness of their economic zone, or the 200-mile zone (1 mile = 1.83 kilometers; 200 miles = 366 kilometers), at the time also when, in the Atlantic and the Pacific, countries are working together to try to establish quotas for fish catches in the Indian Ocean, the cumulative delay in these domains only increases the disadvantage, with heavy consequences for the future, to the bordering countries--notably the countries of East Africa and the Indian Ocean.

To be sure, enormous investments have been made in recent years by the Africans. Maritime schools in Mahajanga and Tohiara, Madagascar; the outfitting of new deep freezes in Maputo, Mozambique; the enlargement of the Last-Koreh installations in Somalia; the establishment of a school in Victoria, in the Seychelles, for instruction in sea skills; to mention only these few examples, will bear fruit. Likewise, the new laws adopted by the governments of Mauritius, Mozambique, Madagascar, and the Seychelles in behalf of their respective economic zones are factors to enter on the credit side of the African bordering countries.

But to be able to derive the best advantage from the proteins supplied by the pelagic species (anchovies, mackerel, sardines, etc.), the various varieties of shrimp, spiny lobster, tuna, bonitos--not to mention varieties of marine algae considered to be abundant in this area of the world--assumes, in addition to considerable investments (importation of varied equipment for outfitting, storage, and materiel allotted to the supervision of the economic zones, specialized personnel, etc.), an organizational rationality that excludes approximation or improvisation. Because, in this connection, the giants, Japan and the Soviet Union, and also the "smaller giants," South Korea and Taiwan, have known how to prove that handicrafts and fishing are no longer on a par.

Some figures illustrate this remark well. In Europe (including the Soviet Union), per capita fish consumption is 18 kilos a year; in Japan, 52 kilos. Nevertheless, because of the scantiness of agricultural surfaces, in one case, and the inadequate yield from agriculture, in the other, today it is twice as costly in Japan and the USSR to produce a ton of livestock as to produce a ton of fish. The need for proteins is therefore 85 percent satisfied by ocean fishing in the case of the Soviets, and almost as much in the case of the Japanese. In addition, while there is little difference in the

utilization of the fish catches by these two countries, more than 50 percent of the Japanese catches are re-exported, while in the USSR their conversion into meal for the strict needs of domestic consumption seems to be steadily increasing. In both cases, fishing is somewhat like a veritable naval operation.

When vessels leave Kujukuri, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Sendai (Japan) or Murmansk\* and Sevastopol (USSR) on fishing expeditions in the Indian Ocean, they are assured of returning with full holds. In the first place, there is no "season" for them. They fish all year. One might say that the trawlers are only the waves that hide the swells. Then come the factory ships. [The article contains a photo of a factory ship--not reproduced. The photo caption reads: Soviet factory ships in the Indian Ocean. It is time for Africa to react]. They are used solely to process fish, sometimes even to can them--in the case of the Japanese--and they produce ice at sea, which used to be done essentially alongside the quay a dozen years ago. Finally come the vessels that specialize in making repairs.

It has been repeatedly said that the Indian Ocean is the oil route. More often than one realizes, Japanese vessels are provisioned in mid-ocean, in full operation. As already in the case of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, is use being made in the Indian Ocean of methods to locate so-called warmer areas by satellite--and consequently schools of tuna and boninos? There is nothing to confirm this, but neither is there anything to invalidate it.

Also, from their harbor installations in Busan, Incheon (South Korea), and Kachsiung (Taiwan) and with their fishing flotilla that is increasingly present in the Indian Ocean (70 percent of their catches are re-exported), what South Korea and Taiwan do not obtain through efficiency--in comparison with the USSR and Japan--they gain in productivity. "The South Koreans fish as we did in the 50's." This appraisal, expressed in a paternalistic tone by a Japanese fishing naval officer, speaks for itself and serves as a warning...

I do not know if one should literally accept the "diagnosis" made by a fishing industrialist of the Island of Mauritius concerning current methods, but it is worth reporting. "Japanese fishing companies and certain South Korean ones, with American and Japanese capital, work with Anglo-American banks that own their own facilities in the area. The latter, knowing the market prices of tuna, shrimp, and spiny lobster in Paris, Rome, London, New York, Jidda, communicate them to the business representatives of the

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\*Murmansk serves also as a point of departure for Soviet fishing vessels in the Atlantic, notably the coast of West Africa.

companies which I mentioned to you. There is regular radio communication with the vessels operating in the Indian Ocean. The trick has worked. Beyond the Cape where, parenthetically, the Japanese and South Koreans have facilities to store catches for some time, a relay is made in order to dispatch fish as quickly as possible. To be competitive in such a context is somewhat Utopian..."

However, setting the annual fish consumption, per person per year, at 15 kilos assumes that, for their respective domestic market, Djibouti should commercialize 4,500 tons of catches; Somalia, 60,000; Tanzania, 250,000; Mozambique, 150,000; the Comoro Islands, 5,300; Madagascar, 140,000; the Seychelles, 1,000; Reunion, 7,400; and Mauritius, 13,500. The objectives are within the realm of the possible--that is, a total of less than 900,000 tons, or less than 25 percent of the present catches from the Indian Ocean. If one excepts the Seychelles, whose catches approximate 6,000 tons a year, the current total is way off the mark. Under these circumstances, the least that can be said is that a joint African fishing policy for this area of the world should be imposed as an imperative and urgent necessity.

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CSO: 5200

## BRIEFS

**ANCHOVY PATTERN SURVEY**--Experimental catches to establish the availability and pattern of anchovies in SWA's fishing waters will continue even after the close of the fishing season. This was stated by Mr Pieter R. Kruger, Director of Economic Affairs, under which Sea Fisheries resorts. "In the past all our knowledge of the fishing waters and the fish stopped at the end of the season. Once the season commenced again we had to start from the beginning. We now plan to continue the experimental catches with three or four boats throughout the year. This will give us a better idea of where and when the fish is available, the size and the tractability. We will be able to establish more about the breeding season of the anchovies and pilchards with egg and larvae surveys. Through these experimental catches we should be able to establish when the eggs are released and what the school concentration of the fish is," Mr Kruger explained. The directorate decided on these experimental catches because several connected divisions felt there was no continuity in the research into the fish movement in SWA's waters. Asked about proclaiming a 200 km fishing zone for SWA Mr Kruger said the matter was enjoying attention. He would not expand. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Aug 79 p 5]

**FISHING RIGHTS**--The directorate of Economic Affairs are working on extending SWA's fishing zone to 200 sea miles. At this stage, however, nothing is finalised, the director for Economic Affairs, Mr Pieter Kruger, said today. Mr Kruger also denied reports that a 200 mile fishing zone could be proclaimed within two weeks. "We are working on it and until all aspects are sorted out, I am not prepared to make a statement." Establishing this zone could mean an income of well over R13m for SWA from selling fishing rights to other countries. For Luderitz it could also mean a revival. Because of Walvis Bay's constitutional position any new factories will probably be established at Luderitz rather than that town, which is a South African enclave on the coast of SWA. In a new dispensation Luderitz could also become a fuel depot for fishing fleets operating in SWA's fishing territory. Asked about countries interested in having fishing rights in SWA waters Mr Kruger said: "At this stage none have taken any definite stand, but a few have expressed interest in fishing between the Kunene River in the north and the Orange River in the south." Countries at present fishing in the unproclaimed area are Angola, Bulgaria, Cuba, France, East and West Germany, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, South Africa and Russia. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Aug 79 p 7]

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

OIL TANKER SHIPPING LANES--Fully laden tankers will have to remain at least 45 km off the South African coast from today. In terms of a notice to mariners which comes into effect at midnight, laden tankers must remain 45 km off salient points on the coast between (?just north of Port St Johns) in Natal to Cape Columbine just north of Saldanha Bay on the Cape west coast. Light tankers will be allowed to operate freely along this section of the coast and are expected to use a more inshore course. The introduction of new tanker lanes follows negotiations between representatives of the Department of Transport and overseas tanker operators, oil companies and pollution control bodies. The South African authorities hope that the new tanker lanes will [words indistinct] of this part of the coast safer. Previous tankers carrying full loads of oil had to remain 22 km off the coast. The introduction of the new tanker lanes follows collisions and resulting pollution. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English, 0400 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD]

CSO: 5200

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'AFTENPOSTEN': 'SERIOUS TROUBLE' AHEAD OVER JAN MAYEN COD FISHING

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 11 Aug 79 p 16 LD

[Terje Svabo report: "Frydenlund: We Have To Find a Solution Before 90,000 Tons of Fish Have Been Caught"]

[Excerpt] Copenhagen, 10 August--"We have to find a solution with Iceland to the Jan Mayen zone question before Norwegian fishermen have caught 90,000 tons of cod," Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund pointed out to AFTENPOSTEN. AFTENPOSTEN has been informed that Norwegian fishermen could reach this quota within 4-5 days if the good fishing continues. Iceland's Minister of Fisheries Kjartan Johannsson has been in constant contact with his government today about the Jan Mayen question.

The two ministers got together for a meeting tonight.

According to information available, both governments are concerned about what will happen if the Norwegian fishermen catch considerably more than 90,000 tons of cod. This was the ceiling both governments agreed on before the fishing negotiations broke down. Serious political trouble is expected if Norwegian fishing continues above this limit. At the same time Norwegian authorities fear the Norwegian fishermen's reactions if they are asked to stop fishing at 90,000 tons without a zone solution.

The Icelandic Althing Committee on fishing limitations met today to agree on a common stand toward Norway. The Icelandic Government is to meet on Monday. Answering a question from AFTENPOSTEN, Fisheries Minister Johannsson pointed out that the purpose of his discussions with Foreign Minister Frydenlund is to find a common basis for a solution. Asked for the results of the fishing limits committee meeting, Johannsson only retorted that he had been in telephone contact with Iceland a number of times during the day.

According to information available, ministers concerned in both Iceland and Norway are open to the possibility of visiting either country for a final agreement. If it is to come before the Norwegian fishermen have caught considerably more than 90,000 tons of cod, the meeting would have to take place within the next 4-5 days. There is, however, only a small chance that it will take place as early as Monday, because of the Icelandic Government meeting.

CSO: 5200

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAPER CITES MINISTER'S CONTRASTING VIEWS ON JAN MAYEN QUOTA

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Aug 79 p 20 LD

Unattributed report: "Cod Fishing Near Jan Mayen: Plenty of Big, Good-Quality Cod"]

[Excerpts] Twenty Norwegian cod seiners are now on their way from the Jan Mayen fishing grounds to Norway to unload cod. So far 10-12 Norwegian boats have unloaded their catch which stands at 172,00 hectoliters or roughly 16,000 tons, according to Sverre Wiig, manager of Feitsildfiskernes Salgslag [Herring Fishermen's Sales Cooperative] in Harstad.

Norwegian Fisheries Minister Eivind Bolle has informed the Norwegian radio program "Dagsnytt" that the allegation that the Norwegians have promised Iceland not to fish more than 90,000 tons is wrong. "Since the negotiations concerning the 200-mile zone broke down Norway is not obliged to observe such a quota. Fishing around Jan Mayen is free," according to Bolle. However, the Norwegian authorities intend to watch developments closely and perhaps evaluate restrictive measures in the event that so much cod is caught that stocks are endangered.

"We will react strongly if Norway catches more than 90,000 tons from round Jan Mayen," Icelandic Fisheries Minister Kuartan Johansson said to AFTENPOSTEN in a comment on Bolle's statement. He was unwilling to discuss possible reactions. "We expect Norway not to fish more than this amount in view of the cod stock," he added.

Icelandic Foreign Minister Benedict Grondal has told MORGUNBLADET he will be very disappointed if Norway catches more than 90,000 tons. "The more Norway catches over and above this amount, the more difficult the negotiations will be," he told the paper.

CSO: 5200

## NORWAY

### BRIEFS

OIL DRILLING IN ARCTIC--Norway's unknown future as an oil country lies in the coastal areas north of the 62d parallel. The Norwegian Storting has given the green light to oil prospecting in the north, but it is uncertain what prospects this gives to the oil activities. Geologists have established that there is both oil and gas, but only test drilling can prove whether or not their predictions are right. Besides, there is still uncertainty regarding the economic and technological possibilities for using possible oil and gas deposits in the areas outside northern and central Norway. In addition to the Norwegian STATOIL company, Norsk Hydro and Saga petroleum will have shares and licenses in the production areas. [Excerpt] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 3 Aug 79 p 19 LD]

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